THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

Our readers will have seen, by the time they read this, that, by the latest and most authentic accounts, the Treaty with Spain had not been ratified on the 22d of June.

We are not among those who attach great importance to this negative information. Still less do we believe, that Spain intends or desires to provoke a rupture with this country. There is no motive which could influence her to do so. That she has seen with mortification privateers swarming from our ports, and preying on her defenceless commerce, there can be little doubt: but she has also seen that the government of the United States, sensible of the enormity of such unlicensed robbery, has used its exertions to put a stop to it, and is therefore guiltless of having encouraged such practices. She has seen, too, that the People of this country, had the Government displayed the same inclination, have been well enough disposed to have wrested the Floridas from Spain, by a weapon very different from negociation, and to have taken ample indemnity in Mexico, as well as Florida, for Spanish spoliations on our commerce. But the alternative of War with Spain has been cautiously and sedulously avoided; and a Treaty has been framed, in conformity to her Minister's instructions, quite as favourable to Spain as she could have expected. That Treaty, under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible she will not ratify.

If, after this view of the subject, people will anticipate an ultimate refusal to ratify the Treaty, let the fact of the promotion of Don LUIS DE ONIS speak for itself. It is not to be supposed that the King of Spain would elevate, to the highest office and honors in his gift, a man who had just returned from a Foreign Mission, which had resulted in a Treaty so odious, that the Sovereign intended to reject it.

That a few courtiers about the person of the King, interested in large grants of land in Florida, of a date too late to be recognized by the Treaty, will exert themselves to defeat its ratification, is quite probable. We trust they will utterly fail: we hope it, as we deprecate War, which, we believe, would sooner or later, be the inevitable consequence of a breach of faith in this instance on the part of Spain.

The time limited by the Treaty, within which, on ratification, it shall peremptorily bind both parties, is currently reported to be six months; which term will expire about the 24th of this

month. If not ratified before that day, the government of the United States, on its part, ceases to be bound by it.

It is proper to state, that the private letters received in this city from Madrid give no reason to suppose that the Treaty will not be duly ratified.

N. Intelligencer.

Agricultural.

LANCASTER, PA. JULY 31.

The Harvest, in this county, is now well gathered in. Hay, in many places, was but little more than half a crop. Early Potatoes, very few and small. Wheat and Rye, very abundant, and uncommonly good; some of the former weighing 65lbs. per bushels. Flax and Oats, short; but the latter is well filled.

The wisdom and goodness of the great Governor of the Universe have been strikingly displayed, during the last Spring & present Summer, and call for the gratitude of all his rational Creatures. The dry season, before Harvest, made our Winter-grain excellent: and as soon as that was safely housed, we were blessed with copious rains, which revived our scorched pastures, and promise rich crops of Indian Corn and late Potatoes.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE POTATOE.

This valuable root is a native of America.—Whether it was here before the flood or not, is of no consequence to us. It is here now, and our duty is to make the most we can of it. It is curious enough to see people on the Potomac *importing* potatoes from New-England or Nova Scotia, and sometimes from Ireland, when they might just as well be *exporting* them for little more than half the price. In this respect they are almost as wise as some of our wine-drinkers, who rather than miss their favorite beverage will run the risk of the Plague, the Gout, and an Algerine war—while, at the same time, they might obtain spruce beer of the very first quality from their own country for less than half the price, without any of the above risks. The run for foreign articles, so prevalent in our country, often makes me think that if potatoes were brought from the moon at $10 per bushel, they would find purchasers. However, as there are some few among us who wish to raise potatoes, and don't know how, I will give them the following directions, which may serve until they get better. It is supposed that the farmer has already some knowledge of the nature and strength of soils, so as to know the quantity and quality of manure requisite to get a crop. I have seen 1000 bushels of cow manure put on an acre of poor land, which has brought, and ought to bring 400 bushels of potatoes. No doubt but plaister would answer a good purpose on sandy or gravelly soil. The ground ought to be ploughed eight inches deep, and well harrowed. The easiest method of planting is with the plough, in rows three feet apart—the seeds containing one eye, or two at the

most, ought to be eight inches apart if they are allowed any chance to grow—each seed should weigh the third of an ounce Avoirdupois. At this rate an acre will require about 15 bushels of seed. I prefer planting in the increase of the moon, though the difference may not be much—the practice of changing the seeds seems to be useless —when people have got a good kind, I would advise them to keep it. I have seen potatoes raised for twenty years on one plantation without changing the seed (any farther than from one field to another and back again) without any visible alteration. As to planting, if the ground be rich enough without manure, the furrow for the row need not be more than 4 inches deep, otherwise it ought to be 6. In dry sandy land, put the seed under the manure—if otherwise, put on the top. The seed and manure being put in the furrow they can be covered with the plough—no matter how deep. About 6 or 7 days after planting, go over the field with a horse and a light harrow, by this means the rows will be nearly levelled without stirring the seed, if the person at the harrow knows how to manage it When the plants have risen about 3 inches above the ground, the horse and plough may be sent through them to plough the earth from the rows about 4 inches deep, leaving the row 8 inches wide with the plant in the middle of it. When they have got up to 6 inches, a small portion of earth may be ploughed up to them, taking care not to cover the plants. About this time the cutworm is likely to become troublesome—in order to prevent this, you may watch your opportunity for a calm morning, between daybreak and sunrise, when the firing three or four charges of gunpowder over each acre will affect them very seriously; the dose may be repeated as occasion requires—this is much easier than pouring arsenic down their throats.

When the plants have got 10 or 12 inches high, the last ploughing may take place, when the furrows must be completely cleared up—the hoe must now (for the first and last time) follow, to rectify what the plough has missed; the rows when finished ought to be at least 12 inches higher than the furrows. It is now that the plant begins to be of use; the tender leaves make excellent greens. I have often wondered to see people running ready to break their necks, over hill and dale, among briers and rattlesnakes, to gather wild herbs (and perhaps poisonous ones too) when they had plenty of good wholesome potatoe tops close by the door. But now comes the potatoe in bloom. How beautiful! If you have bees, the blossoms should not be molested until the apples appear: if not, they may be pulled off with about two inches of the stem —these boiled and seasoned with butter is a delicacy that perhaps monarchs never tasted nor ever thought of. The pulling off the blossoms or balls, when first formed, is of service to the plant, as what would support the apples will now return to the root.

To perform this operation would be fine amusement to children: consequently no loss of time to the farmer. Those who dig potatoes before they are ripe should count the cost and act accordingly. It is very easy to know when they are ripe by the death of the tops. If the weather be warm, they should be dug up (to prevent a second growth) and put in the cellar, mixed with some sand. Deep cellars (say 10 feet) are cooler in summer and warmer in winter than shallow ones. How this happens when both are filled full, I leave philosophers to explain. The potatoe bin ought to be frequently overhauled during the winter and spring, in order to remove the smoll and decayed ones from the pile, as one rotten one will soon spoil a dozen. Also, if they are found to be watery, from a wet season or soil, a very small piece may be cut off from the top or seed, (so called.) this will help them considerably. All this may be done in the evenings without any loss of time. It is likely that slaves will not like the employment; and why should they? After working all day for nothing, it is hard enough to work at night too: but men who earn their own living as they ought to do, will think no hardship of it. I have no doubt but potatoes might be kept in the vicinity of an ice house, at a certain temperature, for many years. I have seen them eighteen months old, as sound, hard and sweet as when they were taken from the earth. The uses that the potatoe may be applied to are numerous. As an article of food, they may be used many ways: such as roast, boiled, stewed, fried or baked as one ingredient in bread to eat warm, although some people that love them don't know how to cook them either way. As a medicine, they are not without their virtues, being of an opening quality. In fact, I never knew a great potato-eater have the gout to any serious degree. The gratings of this root, after being gently pressed and the juice thrown away, make fine poultices for fresh burns or scalds. I had almost forgotten that the juice makes excellent starch. Now let us see how it stands in the line of luxuries: the potatoe will make coffee and whiskey, but when we consider that not one in a thousand knows how to make the former, and prejudice being in the opposite scale, it will be of little consequence, while the latter will do more harm than good. If we turn to the animal world we will find a great call for this favorite root. Its value to horses is well known to farriers. I have seen excellent pork made from it and water alone. I might go on to show how beneficial it would be for cows, sheep, goats, or even cats, dogs and fowls, but the reader will probably be tired and the printer also. PATRICK.

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

The warrior, who risks his life to *destroy*, is loudly applauded for his courage. How much more praise-worthy is the conduct of that man who risks his life to *save*.

The exertions of Capt. DILLINGHAM so honourable to humanity, we should take pleasure in publishing was he a Turk or Arab. As an American citizen he reflects honour on his country:—the intimate relative of *one of our friends*, we take peculiar pleasure in placing on record his noble achievement.

V. RECORD.

The following translation from a French paper, contains further evidences of the humanity of our brave seamen. Captain DILLINGHAM, of whom such honourable mention is made, is an American citizen, and the Warrington is an American ship, owned and navigated by citizens of the United States.

From the Memorial of Bordeaux.

On the 31st of December 1818, James Dillingham, Captain and owner of the ship Warrington, being in lat. 17. N. long. 50 W. meridian of Paris, discovered a brig entirely dismantled and appeared in the greatest distress. It was the Robert, of Blyth, Capt. Robert Clarke, who sailed from Liverpool for New York, and had been buffeted by the waves during 102 days. She had 18 passengers on board, among whom were 5 children two of the latter at the breast. The eldest of the ladies was not more than twenty-three. At the moment when these unfortunate beings were seen from the Warrington, the sea was horrific—the brig half opened, made water in every direction: her Captain, lashed to the helm, struggling in vain against the billows: and during the last 24 hours, even the ladies themselves had worked at the pump with the sailors, still endeavouring to delay, for some moments, a death which seemed inevitable.

At the sight of their imminent peril JAMES DILLINGHAM, forgetting his own safety, immediately resolved to save them. He succeed at first in launching a boat; but it required all his authority to make the sailors set out, as the greatness of the danger appalled them. Indeed their fears were not without cause, for the boat foundered at the very moment it neared the brig, and the men had only time to grapple the vessel. DILLINGHAM's courage increased with the danger. Another boat was launched; and followed by some intrepid seamen, he threw himself into it and steered straight for the wreck. By his skill and daring he succeeded in boarding her. All on board wished to escape at once—but DILLINGHAM by blending much firmness with mildness, succeeded in restraining their eagerness, and the deliverance of some was deferred to ensure the safety of all. Having taken as many on board as the boat could hold without danger, he regained his vessel, and in two other trips, not less perilous, especially as night approached, he succeeded in saving all on board the wreck. One child alone 18 months old died in Capt. DILLINGHAM's arms.

The bare perusal of the particulars which we have just stated, is sufficient to give a true idea of the courage and presence of mind of this intrepid Captain, but to justly appreciate the good qualities of his soul, we must read the modest and unvarnished

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account he gave to the prefect of the Gironde, who had expressed a wish to learn the particulars. We shall cite the concluding sentence of this report as it is remarkable:—

"When all these unfortunate beings had reached my ship, I forgot the dangers I had run—I even forgot the risk of wanting food for so many additional mouths—Nothing like that occupied my thoughts. I felt nothing but the satisfaction of having contributed to save the lives of those distressed beings—they loaded me with their benedictions, and I was happy. Their gratful prayers doubtless reached the throne of the Most High, for I had only 38 days passage."

The brother of one of the ladies came from London to Bordeaux for the express purpose of thanking Capt. DILLINGHAM. It is in like thanks, coming from the hearts of those he saved, and in his own breast, that such a man as Captain DILLINGHAM finds his sweetest reward.

Penal Jurisprudence.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—Among some of the last publications received from London, I find an octavo volume entitled, "Observations on *Penal Jurisprudence* and the reformation of criminals, with an appendix containing the latest reports of the State Prison or Penitentiaries of Philadelphia, New York and Massachusetts, and other documents, by William Roscoe, Esq. 1819." A work of so much merit and importance, that I hope soon to see it re-printed here. In treating of the state of Society in the Metropolis, the author, after exposing the evils of private intoxication, and particularly arising from the opening of "*gin shops*" on the Sabath, and reprobating the *fairs*, "the resort of the idle and profligate, where are to be found assembled most of the worst characters in the metropolis:" proceeds to another subject, of the highest moment to the morals of any people; and it is as a friend to morality, that I transcribe the following page of his admirable treatei, hoping you will give it a place in your paper.

"Another principal cause of the unexampled frequency of crimes in the present day, is the open and unrestrained practice of *Gaming*; which originating in the higher classes, has infected the lower, till it has become the habitual occupation, even of the children of the lowest ranks in the streets of the metropolis, who, throughout the week, and *particularly on a Sunday*, are seen in parties, sometimes fifty or sixty in a gang." It is easy to conceive with what pestilential influence the profligacy and vices thus openly encouraged and practised, must be diffused into other parts of the country—but with what propriety can we condemn these enormities, *while the legislative authority of the country, annually establishes an abuse* in the *state lottery*, which not only sets an example of gaming, but of the most

fraudulent imposition on the credulity of the people?

In the examination of Sir N. Conant, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street he expressly states, that "the Lottery establishment leads to theft, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the losses and disappointment in the Lottery;" and Mr. Beaumont another Magistrate, says—"Among the immediate causes of thefts, and other offences against the public peace, *Lotteries* hold an undoubted place—*It is a scandal to the Government*, thus to excite people to practice the vice of Gambling for the purpose of drawing a revenue from their ruin. It is an anomalous proceeding, to declare by law, gambling infamous; to hunt out petty gamblers in their recess, and cast them into prison; and by law also, to set up the *Giant Gambling* of the State Lottery, and to encourage persons to resort to it by the most captivating devices which ingenuity, uncontrolled by moral rectitude, can invent." There are two sorts of corruption,' says Montesquieu, "the one, when people do not observe the laws, the other when they are corrupted by the laws; an incurable evil, because it is the very remedy itself. While the revenues of government are thus derived from the *crimes* of the people, it is in vain to hope, that any effort either to reform their morals, or to restrain their enormities, can be attended with success. If any improvement is to take place, it can only arise from a severer attention to the suppression of licentiousness, and an entire change in these branches of the financial measures of the country." Those who have seen the report of our committee on our own state lotteries, will be struck with the coincidence of sentiments of these extracts, which I hope will be read and remembered, not only by our legislators, but by all who may be tempted to participate in legalized gambling.

For The Philanthropist.

GOOD TIMES.

The man of reflecting mind will frequently discover evidences that we are creatures prone to extremes: and very generally he will be able to trace the miseries we endure, to causes originating in our own imprudence. These ideas are particularly exemplified at the present time. We scarcely open a paper, from any quarter of the United States without finding lamentations about HARD TIMES; and long essays on the dishonesty, and ruinous tendency of Banks—And what is the effect produced?—A ten fold increase of our difficulties. The cry of Hard times deters almost every man from doing business—hence a general stagnation of every thing that would give money a circulation—and money has consequently vanished.—

The reiterated charges against all banks have produced a general distrust of all institutions of the kind, and consequently whenever a man gets hold of Bank paper, if practicable, he draws the specie. The banks are pushed for specie—They call on their

debtors, and they in turn on those indebted to them—and so on in almost endless succession—Property must be sold to command the cash—and few comparatively speaking are prepared to buy—and thus incalculable mischief is done to the community.

It is true that banking has been carried too far, and in *some* few cases conducted on dishonorable principles—It is also true that speculation, foreign trade, luxurious living &c. have been carried to a point, extremely injurious to the best interests of the community, and we are all now sensible of the delusion. But when we were sowing the seeds of our present difficulty, we thought we were preparing for a full harvest of prosperity: and *now*, we actually mature them to perfection, while we think we eradicate them.

Could we suffer the present commotion of opinion in relation to *Banks*, and *circulating medium* to subside, things would in a short time resume the natural course, and we might still be a prosperous and happy people.

Some of the shattered Banks would go down, and those that remained would be subservient to the interest of the community—and the lessons we have learned will be sufficient to induce us to study economy, and to encourage domestic manufactures, until the balance of trade shall not be against us. L. T.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The following case was determined at the late term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Destrict of Columbia:

Christopher Armet,
vs
The Union Bank of Georgetown.

This was a suit brought for the recovery of $100 from the Union Bank. It appeared, from the case stated, that a note for $100, belonging to the plaintiff, was cut in two, and was sent by two mails, for the purpose of being remitted with safety, from Gloucester, in Virginia, to Baltimore. One half of the note was received, and the other half never came to hand. On proof of the facts, the plaintiff applied to the bank for the payment of $100, and offered to indemnify the bank against any claim that might be founded on the other half of the note, when produced. The bank refused to pay the plaintiff more than fifty dollars; conceiving that they would be liable to pay by custom the other $50, when the other part of the note was produced. 2 Campbell, 211, was cited.

Per Cur: In this case the note must be considered, by being severed, as destroyed. The half of a bank note is not a negotiable instrument, and could give no title to a bonafide holder, who received it after it was severed, to recover upon it. As it is admitted that the plaintiff was the real owner of the note, when its negotiability ceased, by being cut in two, he is entitled to recover the whole amount from the bank. Judgement for plaintiff. [*C. Gaz.*

THE WEATHER.

On the 16th inst. the thermometer stood at 84 deg. The evening of the 17th 68—The 18th at noon 71—fine showers.

EDITORIAL.

IT will be recollected that several essays have appeared in the Philanthropist at different times, the object of which seems to be to establish the position that a high degree of guilt is attached to those who are concerned, even the most remotely, with articles obtained by the labor of slaves.

These sentiments having been circulated through the medium of this paper it is perhaps a duty which the Editor owes to himself and his friends to state his own sentiments on the subject.

Deeply interested in the melioration of the condition of the African descendants, and the final abolition of slavery, he is not disposed to interrupt the progress of just sentiments, or retard the work of humanity.

It may be well however to examine the principle which has been laid down, and ascertain the extent to which it will go, before we determine to adopt or reject it.

The train of reasoning seems to reresult in this. He that derives to himself a benefit which can be traced to the labor of slaves, is chargable with the guilt of oppression. No allowance is made for the peculiar situation or the sentiments of the individual. If he consumes the article for which the labor of the slave is exacted, he keeps the dreadful machine in operation, and is chargeable with all the consequences.

Hence it will follow that all who reside in the slave holding countries are highly chargeable with guilt. Those who have had no agency in placing themselves there, and those who have been the undeviating friends of humanity, not excepted. The ministers of the Gospel who are propagating the message of peace and salvation are chargeable among the rest. The very instruments whose labors have been so abundantly blessed to the African descendants, must be included among the consumers of articles raised by slaves. In many places, one cannot obtain the necessaries of life, receive the shelter of a house, cross a bridge or a ferry, or even travel a road without deriving advantages from the labor of slaves.

It is well known that the precious metals have been in a great measure obtained by slave labor, and that under the most exagerated circumstances.

When the Spanish adventurers followed Columbus across the Atlantic, gold was their object. The natives were enslaved,—they were tortured to compel them to disclose the mines, and then murdered in working them!! In a few years after the discovery of America, several millions of the natives were destroyed by the cruelties of the Spaniards. Indeed the silver and gold of South America and the Islands may be considered as the moving cause of slavery on this side of the Atlantic. The natives were enslaved and nearly exterminated for this! And when it was ascertained that the feeble constitutions of the Indians sunk under the rigorous labors which the gold hunters

required, the Africans were torn from their country to suply their place.

Had it not been for a desire for gold, the natives of the Islands and continent of America would never have been enslaved. Had it not been for the same cause the coast of Africa would never have been drained of its millions to supply the place of those whom the avarice of the spaniards murdered.

Gold and silver may therefore be considered as the originating cause of the wrongs of the African race. The floodgates being once opened, the Islands and the continent have been inundated with slaves.

Money therefore must be interdicted, according to the principle in question.

But it may be traced still farther. The factories for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, both in Europe and America, employ large numbers of hands. These, advance the price of the necessaries of life; that advance the farmer derives to himself from the slave-system. He enriches himself by the commerce carried on between the slave holder and the manufacturer.

The lands of this Country, particularly the Atlantic States were obtained by unjustifiable means, some small parcels excepted. These lands cannot even now be occupied by Christians according to the principles of the writer on Prize goods examined and must be abandoned, because no reperation can now be made to the exterminated rightful owners. The lands lying in the Military districts, must remain interdicted because they were the price of blood.

On the same principles, the East India produce must be excluded, on account of the oppression & violence exercised on the natives of that section of the globe.

Indeed the intercourse between man and man, the world over, is so often carried on with unfair advantage that it would be a moral impossibility to obtain an article through the medium of commerce, against which the same sort of objection might not be raised.

We therefore may fairly conclude that the argument in question proves too much and therefore must be wrong somewhere.

There are, I conceive several errors in it. In the first place it is a system of coertion, *It is a non intercourse act.* While the proper course would be to *convince* and persuade, instead of *force.* It is applying a physical, instead of a moral remedy to the evil.

In the next place, the scruples of a similar kind which have received a high sanction, are founded in expediency, not in principle. The Apostle felt himself at liberty to eat things which had been sacrificed to idols—it was lawful to him but, in certain cases it was not expedient, and of that expediency his own best feelings would determine at the time. He did not seem to enter into the calculation of the support that he would afford to the pagan priests: but what effect his example would have on observers of

different degrees of religious understanding. And his particular care was for the *weak*, who could not comprehend what he could.

The bounties of Providenc are dispensed to the evil as well as to the better part of mankind; they are bestowed for the support and comfort of frail and erring man, and are to be received with meekness, and with gratitude to the Divine Giver. No man is instructed by the precepts of the Gospel to hurl these blessings from him and say they are polluted by being handled by one less righteous than myself—No—however the blood and the tears of the victims of cruelty may be showered on the soil from which my bread may be drawn, however the sighs of anguish, may mix with the air that I breathe, there is an influence which can enable my mind to look up to the fountain of purity, as the source from which I receive the necessaries and the comforts of life——And there is a sensation of gratitude and devotion that can sanctify them to *me*——however they may have been the seals of condemnation to others.

It is an emportant consideration, too, that one of the most essential christian virtues is CHARITY. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, (said the apostle,)—though I have the gift of prophecy, & understand all mysteries and all knowledge—though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor—and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity it profiteth me nothing."

Charity suffereth long, and is kind—it beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.—The slave holder is included within the sphere of its operation.—Under its influence we are taught to *believe* that there is still in his heart a principle of good, and we are prompted to *Hope* that *this* may be reached and raised by the language of Gospel Love.

Foreign Articles.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Extract of a letter from Josiah Roberts, Esq. in London, to Robert Ralston in philad. dated April 27, 1819.

"The recent accounts from Russia are very gratifying: the income of the Russian Bible Society the last year has exceeded three hundred and eighty thousand roubles, or nineteen thousand pounds sterling; and fifty thousand Scriptures in seven different languages are now in the press at St. Petersburgh. The Emperor Alexander takes great delight in having his subjects taught to read, and in having, no other lessons than Scriptural ones.

New Bible societies continue to be formed in France, auxiliary to that at Paris.—Toulouse and Nismes as well as Bordaaux have now their bible societies, and in the parts where there has been no unhappy collision between the Protestants and Catholics and where the population is of the latter class almost entirely, the scriptures are generally

well recieved by the Catholics.

"Dr Pinkerton is continuing his route from the south of France to Nice, Genoa and Leghorn in his way for Asia Minor, &c. and finds great encouragement in his work as he proceeds from place to place."

Remembrancer.

The Dumfries Journal, of April 20th. states—"that four vessels have sailed for America, with passengers. They are mostly of the lower order of society, either connected with agriculture or laborers, *and some of them paupers from the North of England, for whom the overseers of the parish pay the passage.*"

In the House of Commons the 10th. Earl Grey moved for the second reading of his bill to repeal the declaration reqired of Roman Catholics, relating entirely to questions of faith & doctrine; & which had no reference whatever to the supremacy of any foreign power. The house refused it a second reading by a majority of 59.

Boston July, 29.

Remarkable Occurrence—On the night of the 13th instant, a piece of land of upwards of two acres, on the western bank of Otter Creek, in weybridge, Vermont, instantaneously caved away and sunk about twenty feet from its former level. The ground, except a few feet of the surface was composed to a depth not ascertained, of blue clay, the upper strata of which were broken and turned up in a manner similar to that of cakes of ice, when stopped in an overflowed stream. There were on the ground a dwelling house and potter's shop, which were overturned and dashed to pieces, and the furniture entirely destroyed. The frightened inhabitants, luckily warned of their danger by the cracking of the house for a few minutes before the convulsion, had just made their escape. The walls and contents of the cellar sunk between the fragments of clay, and the garden, orchard, &c. with trees buried to their tops, exhibit a melancholy scene of ruin. The bed of the river, which was clay, and more than twenty feet deep in that place, was raised by the concussion, so as to stop the water for seven or eight hours, when it cut a new channel.

The novelty of the event has attracted thousands of spectators to view the ruins. [*Tren. Fed.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Letters from an American Traveller,

Now on a tour to the Missouri &c.

(CONTINUED.)

No. 3.

LAKE AND RIVER ST. CLAIR.

DEAR SIR—Detroit, you know, is an old city, and not of rapid growth; yet some improvements have taken place there since the war—among which are a court-house, lately built by the government, a spacious catholic church, and several new stores.—These, with the hospitality and polished manners of the families of go-

vernor Cass and general Macomb, have added considerably to its attractions.

You must now imagine yourself on board, and, with the addition of a fine breeze to our steam, pass with me up the lake and river St. Clair, and I am confident you will be enraptured with the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Much as the towering heights of the Hudson and the verdant banks of the Connecticut have been admired, and as much as you have heard of the green rolling hills of the Ohio, and the gentle slope of the shores of the St. Lawrence, yet, even these scenes fall far short of the charming prairies of St. Clair; and, I may venture to say that the warmest imagination of the poet, nor the most glowing tints of the painter, can do them justice. A habitation is only now and then seen, on banks as level as your floor, enamelled with wild flowers and ever green grass, rich beyond conception. The eye can scarcely measure those beautiful lawns, which are only interrupted by groves that rise like islands to cheer the navigator and give the eye repose. Near their delightful shade, where the ivy winds round the sugar maple, and the weeping elm sighs to the breeze, extensive droves of cattle feed on pasture on which the foot of man has seldom trod. If ever there was a time to despise the bustle of a crowded city, and become enamored of a pastoral life, it is in the midst of scenes like these—where the silent and solitary cabin seems to invite the traveller to the abode of peace and primitive innocence.

We have some reason to believe that these prairies were once only an arm of Huron, and Huron itself an offspring of the ocean. Its south shore, from fort Gratoit to lake Michigan, has every mark of the sea shore of Long Island and New-Jersey. There was a time, perhaps, when the mighty weight of waters sunk this part of the continent below the horizon, and the falls of Niagara* were lost in the great level of old ocean; and the time may come when those waters will leave their basins, and find one uninterrupted channel to their mother, the Atlantic. Then, the future historian may stand on the Niagara strait and point to that line on lake Erie "Yonder plain was once the great lake where hostile ships have fought, and the fate of a nation been decided; and here flows a gentle current, where once was a mighty cataract, the wonder of ages, and the admiration of the world."

The outlet of those waters is certainly an extraordinary phenomenon. Notwithstanding all the rains which fall in the upper valley of the St. Lawrence, and the melting of innumerable snows and ices, still the low and even banks of the St. Clair and Niagara maintain their ascendency, and the waters are kept by some invisible hand, within their bounds. The river St. Clair† has, no doubt,

* This is the idea of a late tourist.

† This river, at fort Gratoit, is said

lost in extension and gained in depth: for the mouth of Huron once evidently extended far to the east, on the Canada side; but the sands have been driven from the shores of the lake, by the north wind, and now occupy the shallows to the south.

The changes which the features of our globe have undergone, constitute an interesting subject of reflection. God in his wisdom gives us the earth rich in forests and filled with game and verdure; man enters the wilderness to destroy the one and exhaust the other: until luxury enervates and sterility drives him to seek for new forests, and richer vallies. In the mean time an inscrutable Providence, in the process of unnumbered ages, resuscitates what man has laid waste, by raising islands to continents, and reducing continents to islands. When the cities of Asia and Africa rose in their splendor, the American continent may have only been an island of the Andes, and the rocky mountains.—When the fertile vallies of the Mississippi are exhausted and made barren, the deserts of Africa or Arabia may blossom like the rose. Man has not been sensible of these alterations, for his life is as a moment. He cannot trace the sands that are washed from the mountain and gained on the sea shore. But adieu, you will say to such wild and extravagant speculations—they make us too serious—we must rise in the morning to view the blue waves the Huron.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor.—There is no information communicated to the public through the medium of newspapers, more valuable than that which saves the lives of their readers. A simple receit, that can do no harm to an infant, may arrest the most destructive disorder. Such is the following, which ought to be published in every paper throughout the United States; especially at a season when so many children die of the summer complaint, and the cholera morbus sweeps off adults like a destroying sword.

Take a soft cork and burn it thoroughly in the fire: when it ceases to blaze, mix it upon a plate with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases, which it commonly does on the second or third administration of the remedy. The acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect instantaneous. I have seen a person in the greatest agony of the bilious cholic, effectually cured with a single draught of this carbonic preparation, within the power of every family, and ready at the shortest notice. I hope, therfore, that you will publish it for the benefit of the community.

Yours,
Medicus.

Form is good, but not formality
Penn

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to be 60 fathoms deep and not more than 450 yards wide.

Goshen July 20.

Distressing Calamity —A short time since, a Mr. J. Sheller and his wife, living in the Beach Woods, about three miles west of Berhany, in this country went from home, leaving their three children in the house, the eldest 8 or 9 years old. During their absense, the children were playing about the fire with a strip of muslin, which caught in the blaze, and communicated to other articles. When Mr. S. and his wife returned, they found the dwelling reduced to ashes, and the skeletons of two of their children among the ruins, the eldest having made his escape from the flames. *Trenton Fed.*

A few days ago, Dr. Patrick Smith, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, lost his life by the reprehensible practice of race-riding on the commons of the borough of York. Dr. Smith rode his own horse, and, the horse falling, he was thrown under, and the whole weight of the horse fell on him, by which he was so much hurt, that he died in a few hours afterwards. Dr. Smith was but a few years from his native country, Ireland, and resided a short time in York. [*N. Intel.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The canal, which is to connect the waters of lake Champlain with those of the Hudson, will, it is said, be so far completed in the course of the present season, that boats can pass through its whole extent.

The wheat harvest, to the east. Accounts agree that the farmers have raised almost double their usual quantity of wheat—and the price, considering the present state of the times, is very liberal —1.25 per bushel.

Philadelphia. A publication by the board of health, dated the 22nd ult. gives us the pleasing intelligence that if any cause for the late alarm respecting the yellow fever existed, there is no cause to apprehend danger from it now.

The Lexington (Va.) paper of the 24th ult. says—"The drought, which has continued in this immediate vicinity for more than six weeks, and almost entirely frustrated the prospect of a crop, has also extended nearly all over Amherst county, where no oats of consequence were gathered; the tobaco is suffering very much, and if no rain should fall within a short time, no crop can be expected.

BOOKS.

The Subscriber, having opened a Book-Store at the Office of the Philanthropist, has now a valuable selection on hand.

The general assortment will, from time to time, be enlarged to suit the demand.

Also Pencils, Inkpowder, Blank deeds of a correct form, Blanks for magistrates, and post-masters, are kept constantly on hand, and sold on moderate terms.

Convinced, as the subscriber is, that the community are not well furnished with Books, and that facilities have not hereto

fore been afforded for obtaining such as were wanted, he has directed his attention to make an arrangement to supply this section of the country with whatever kinds may be desired, on the most reasonable terms, and he relies on the liberality of the public for that support which is necessary for the accomplishment of the plan.

E. BATES.

7mo 31st. 1819.

DISSOLUTION
OF
PARTNERSHIP

THE Partnership, hitherto existing between the subscribers in the practice of medicine, under the firm of HAMILTON & ATWATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to come forward within three months from this date, and make payment, give their due bills, or make other satisfactory arrangements for closing their respective accompts.

WM. HAMILTON.
EBENR. ATWATER.

Mountpleasant 10th. Aug. 1819.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having practiced medicine in connection with DR. Ebenr. Atwater for the term of one year last past, and having daily an opportunity of making myself acquainted with his knowledge & skill in his profession, with much pleasure I can recommend him to the public, as well qualified for the practice of the Healing Art, & also, as unremitting in his attention to those patients entrusted to his care. He is also a man of the strictest integrity, and supports an unblemished character.

He being desirous of continuing the practice of medicine in this place, his character I consider a sufficient guarantee that he will render general satisfaction to his patrons.

WM. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding subscriptions for Job Scott's Journal, are informed that the work will be put to the press in the course of the next month. And as it is believed that there are considerable lists of subscribers not yet forwarded to this office, it is desired that the necessary information may not be deferred longer than till the time of the approaching yearly meeting of friends—Without this care, some may be disappointed, contrary to the wish of the Editor, as it is not intended to print a larger edition than can be certainly disposed of. Ed.

TERMS.

The PHILANTHROPIST *is published weekly at* $3 *per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

No subscription will be received for a shorter time than one year, and no subscriber at liberty to discontinue till all arrearages are paid.

A failure on the part of subscribers to give notice of their intentions to have the paper discontinued, previous to the termination of their year, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Agents will be allowed ten percent for receiving subscriptions and collecting and transmitting the money.*

* * All communications addressed to the Editor, on subjects in which the writer is concerned, must be postpaid.